

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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Clingman's Peak.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The following communication has been received from the Hon. Mr. Clingman, relative to the mountain region of North Carolina, which you will oblige the Smithsonian Institution by publishing in your valuable paper. It contains information of an interesting character relative to the topography of a portion of our country but little known. The highest point of the Black Mountain, now known by the name of "Clingman's Peak," is probably the most elevated point east of the Rocky mountains.

JOSIAH LESTER,

Sec. Smithsonian Inst.

To the Editor of THE SPECTATOR.

Asheville N. C. Oct. 20, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—The interest you manifested a year or two since, with reference to one of the mountains in our region, induces me to address this letter to you. From time to time, there have been discussions as to where the highest point of land is to be found, east of the Mississippi river. You doubtless recollect a controversy as to the relative height of the White Mountain of New Hampshire, and the Black Mountain of North Carolina. Prof. Mitchell succeeded, I think, in making it appear, that that portion of the Black Mountain, since called "Mitchell's Peak," or "Mount Mitchell," was higher than "Mount Washington," the most elevated point of the White Mountain range.

But even at the time of his measurement, I was of the opinion that he had not succeeded in getting upon the highest point of the Black Mountain. In our frequent conversations, both before and since that time, he did not appear to feel at all confident on the subject. It is with reference to the fact that another peak of the mountain is higher than any ascended, or measured by him, that I purpose now to speak. It may appear strange to some persons, at a distance, that at this time, there should be any doubt as to a fact, capable seemingly of so easy demonstration. Those who have been on the mountain, and who therefore know the difficulty, heretofore, of getting to the top, do not share in this feeling. When, some twenty years ago, Dr. Mitchell began his observations with reference to the height of the mountain, it was much more inaccessible, than it has since become, by reason of the progress of the settlements around its base; so that he was liable to be misled, and thwarted by unforeseen obstacles in his efforts to reach particular points of the chain, and when he did attain some part of the top of the ridge, nature was too much exhausted, to allow more than an observation as to the immediate locality. It has happened that in his several attempts both from the north and the south he never succeeded in reaching the highest portion of the range.

The Black Mountain lies wholly on the western side of the Blue Ridge, the name given in this state, to the mountain which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mississippi. It is nearly twenty miles in length, and in form almost makes a semi circle, with one of its ends projected in the direction of its tangent. In a part of its course it approaches within three miles of the Blue Ridge, and is connected with that mountain by a lower ridge than itself. At the junction, there rises a pyramidal peak, known as "the High Pinnacle" of the Blue Ridge and which is probably the very highest point of the "great divide," surpassing, I think, both the "Grandfather," and the "Hog-back." About one mile north of where this connecting ridge unites with the Black, stands, "Mt. Mitchell." Something more than one third of the entire chain of the mountain runs from this peak, first in a westerly, and at length in a north westerly direction. Rather more than half of the ridge of the Black, therefore, lies to the northeast of "Mt. Mitchell." The chain in its entire length is covered, not only on its top, but down its sides, for one or two miles, with dense forests of the balsam fir-tree. Its dark green foliage gives the mountain, whether seen in summer or winter, from all points of the compass, and all distances, the appearance of ground recently burnt over, and irresistibly suggested the name by which it has been known since the earliest settlement of the country. That point which I am satisfied, is the highest of the range, is situated about three miles to the north east of "Mt. Mitchell." Having lately visited, with a view of determining, as nearly as possible, under the circumstances, its altitude, I now propose to give you the results of my observations. I shall, in the first place, assume that the height of "Mitchell's peak" has been correctly ascertained, though, in common with several subsequent observers, I am inclined to think that Dr. Mitchell rather understates its real altitude above the sea. During his observations he had a barometer stationed at Asheville, for the purpose of comparison with that which he carried with him. Asheville, he estimated to be twenty two hundred (2,200) feet above the level of the ocean. He gave for the height of the peak, bearing his name, six thousand six hundred and seventy-two (6,672) feet.

Between this, and another point, my comparison has been so made as to leave no doubt, whatever, of the superiority of the latter. During the period of my observations, one barometer was observed by Mr. W. McDowell, the clerk in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Asheville, and another by Dr. A. M. Foster, who lives a mile from the village, and who was kind enough to assist me in this manner.—From this place to the top of "Mt. Mitchell," the distance is not more than twenty miles, in a direct line. The barometer which I carried with me, has been in my possession some months; and repeated trials at various elevations of well known heights, have given me the fullest confidence in its accuracy. Whenever there is a difference of ten feet in the height of two stations no difficulty is experienced in determining it. On the 8th Sept., last, at 9 o'clock and 24 minutes, at the top of "Mt. Mitchell," the barometer stood twenty-three, and forty-nine hundredths (23.49) inches. At the highest point, which I reached precisely at 12 o'clock, or two hours and thirty six minutes later, it was twenty-three and three hundredths (23.30) inches. I remained on the top until 1 o'clock, without perceiving any change. Taking each of these nineteen hundredths (19) at this altitude, to represent eleven feet, there would be a difference of two hundred and nine (209) feet, in favor of the latter peak. At Asheville, from 8 o'clock to 12 (the time when he closed the bank) Mr. McDowell saw no change whatever in his barometer. Dr. Foster observed his at 10 o'clock, at 12 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock, without any change, whatever, being perceptible.—Neither observed his barometer at a later hour than I have indicated above. I found, however at 6 o'clock in the evening, on my return to the house I had left at 8 o'clock in the morning, there had, in the interval of ten hours, been a fall of ten-hundredths (1). Independently of the fact that neither gentleman saw any change, during the morning, in his barometer, I have reason to believe that the fall took place in the afternoon, because it became somewhat cloudy, and from the circumstances that the barometer continued to fall slowly for two hours later in the evening. If, however, part of this fall should be taken to have occurred during the morning, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, it would somewhat reduce the altitude of the highest peak above "Mt. Mitchell," but would still show it to be the higher, from one hundred and forty (140), to two hundred (200) feet. Of the fact of its greater elevation, no one will doubt who visits them both on the same day, provided it be clear enough to allow them to be seen in connection with the other mountains around.

Until, however, I had attained the highest point, I did not feel altogether sure, but that one of the other peaks, immediately north of it, might not be equally, or nearly, as high.—It happens, however, that the course of the ridge northward was directly towards the "Roan" a mountain, that for nine miles of its length, has nearly a uniform height, ascertained by Dr. Mitchell to be six thousand one hundred and eighty-seven (6187) feet above the sea, or more than five hundred (500) feet lower than the Black. As its direction is nearly at right angles with the line from my position to it, portions of it were beyond the highest points of the northern range of the Black. Thus, though it was distant nearly thirty (30) miles, in a direct line, and though it was more than five hundred (500) feet lower than the spot on which I stood, yet portions of it were visible directly over these points. Having been there more than once, I saw clearly that the line of vision passing the top of any one of the peaks on the Black would have struck it below the crest of its ridge. What was still more satisfactory to me, was the fact, that these three points of the Black appeared to the eye to have about the same elevation, being almost but not quite in a line with each other. The northern, or most remote one, at the termination of the mountain, near Burnsville, was ascertained, by Prof. Mitchell, to be ninety (90) feet lower than the "Roan." It was distant from me about eight (8) miles, and though much lower than I was, yet appeared as high as the nearer points; making it clear, therefore, that the descending line from my eye to it did not fall below any part of the chain north of me. I was in this way fully satisfied that the ground on which I stood was higher than any of these points.

I may remark, in confirmation of the barometrical measurement, that, when one is standing on the top of "Mt. Mitchell," while the peak I visited appears the highest of all above the horizon, the remote ones are still visible and may be seen still in connection with the "Roan," but appear to rise considerably above it. Taking the indications of the barometer to be correct, as observed by me, and assuming the height of "Mitchell's peak" to be six thousand six hundred and seventy-two (6672) feet, the other would be six thousand

sand eight hundred and eighty-one (6881) feet above the ocean. But according to the surveys for the line of the extension of the Western Railroad, as detailed in the report of Major Gwynn, to the Legislature of our State, in December last, and which were brought within one mile and a quarter of Asheville, the height of this place, I mean the square where the Court House stands, is two thousand two hundred and sixty (2260) feet above tide water. This survey corresponds in its results with one made many years ago by the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad company. Sixty (60) feet should therefore be added to Dr. Mitchell's estimate of the height of this place, which would give his peak an elevation of six thousand seven hundred and thirty two (6732) feet, and the higher one, that of six thousand nine hundred and forty-one (6941) feet. For the reasons already stated, the height of the latter may be subject to some deduction, but not to an extent to affect materially this estimate. My object, however, is not so much to prove its absolute height as to show that it excelled any point as yet measured, and leave to the more competent the task of determining the precise altitude. There is no doubt whatever, but that it is the highest portion of the Black Mountain, and that point of land, east of the Rocky Mountains, having the greatest altitude above the sea. As it has never, to my knowledge, been designated by any particular name description of its position is necessary to identify it. If one should travel along the top of the ridge from "Mt. Mitchell," in a northerly direction, less than a half mile will bring him to "Mt. Gibbs," so called from the fact that it was measured by Prof. Gibbs, of Charleston, S. C. a few years since. I have been informed that he estimated it as being four [4] feet higher than "Mitchell's peak." If there be a difference in the elevation of the two points, it probably does not exceed that stated by him. From this place there is an irregular descent for about one [1] mile, where my companions and I found ourselves nearly five hundred [500] feet below the top of "Mt. Mitchell." We then had to climb a handsome, regular shaped pinnacle, which remains a landmark, and which rises to within one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the height of "Mitchell's peak." On its north side the descent is less. Our way then continued over irregular elevations and depressions, for about two [2] miles, till we found ourselves in a sort of prairie ground, or natural meadow, magnificent and beautiful in the extreme. From the farther edge of it, a steep, but regular, ascent of about two hundred and twenty [220] feet, brought us to the highest point. The top is level for eight [8] or ten [10] yards, and on it the balsam fir-tree still retains its place though shortened to the height of only twenty [20] feet. On the right hand there runs off in the direction of Toe river, a ridge which slowly descends to that stream, distant some six [6] or seven [7] miles. It is thus easy to identify this peak, and its approach is no longer difficult.

From the head of the Swannanoah, at Mr. Steps, where an angler can find speckled trout, there is an easy way to the Mountain House, built by Mr. William Patton, of Charleston, S. C. Its present occupant will provide one with pleasant lodgings, and what mountain journeys render so welcome all such comforts "for the inner man," as this region affords, with fresh salmon from Scotland, and champagne from France, to make them go down easily. After resting here a while at the height of five thousand four hundred and sixty (5,460) feet above the sea level, two miles of travel on horseback, as hundreds of ladies can testify, will bring him to the top of "Mount Mitchell."

When one is upon this peak he appears to be on a centre, from which there run off five immense mountain chains.—To the northward stretches the main ledge of the Black, with a succession of cones and spires along its dark crest. On its right, from the far north-east, from the Keystone State, across the entire breadth of Virginia, seemingly from an immeasurable distance, comes the long line of the Blue Ridge or Alleghany; but when it passes almost under him, it is comparatively so much depressed as scarcely to be perceptible, save where at the point of junction, stimulated by the presence of its gigantic neighbor, it shoots up into a pinnacle so steep, that to use a hunters phrase, it would "make a buzzard's head swim, if he were to attempt to fly over it."

Thence it runs southerly, till it touches South Carolina, when it tends to the west, and is soon hidden behind colossal masses that obstruct further vision in that direction. As the chain of the Black sweeps around westwardly, it is suddenly parted into two immense branches

which run off in opposite course. The northern terminates in a majestic pile, with a crown-like summit, with numerous spurs from its base, while to the south there leads off the long ridge of "Craggy," with its naked slopes, and fantastic peaks, over which dominates its great "Dome," challenging, in its altitude, ambitious comparison with the Black itself.

Let the observer then lift his eye to a remote distance, and take a circuit in the opposite direction. Looking to the south east and to the east, he sees, beyond "King's mountain," and other less known to fame, the plain of the two Carolinas, stretched out over a field of illimitable space, in color and outline, indistinguishable from the "azure brow" of the calm ocean. Near to him, to the northeast, over the Linville mountain, stands squarely upright the "Table rock," with its perpendicular faces; and its twin brother the "Hawkbill," with its craved bank of over hanging rock, and neck inclined, as if in act to stoop down on the plain below. Farther on, there rises in solitary grandeur, the rocky, throne of the abrupt and wild "Grandfather." This "Ancient of days" was long deemed the "Monarch of Mountains," but now, like other royal exiles, he only retains a shadow of his former authority in a patriarchal name given because of the grey beard he shows, when a frozen cloud has iced his rhododendrous. Westward of him stands a victorious rival, the gently undulating prairie of the "Roan," stretching out for ten [10] miles in length, until its green and flowery carpet, is terminated by an castellated crag, the "Bluff."

From this extends, southerly, the long, but broken line of the "Unaka," through the passes of which, far away over the entire valley of East Tennessee, is seen, in the distance, the blue outline of the Cumberland Mountains, as they penetrate the State of the "dark and bloody ground," the state figure of the "Bald mountain," its smoothly shaven and regularly rounded top bringing to mind some classic cupola; for, when the sunlight sleeps upon its convex head, it seems a temple more worthy of all the gods, than that Pantheon, famed Roman rival. As the eye again sweeps onward, it is arrested by the massive pile of the great "Smoky Mountain," darkened by its fir-trees, and often by the cloudy drapery it wears. From thence there stretches quite through Haywood and Henderson, to South Carolina's border, the long range of the "Balsam Mountain," its pointed steeples over topping the "Cold Mountain" and "Pisgah," and attaining probably their greatest elevation towards the head of the French Broad river.

Besides these, the eye rests on many a "ripe green valley" with its winding streams, and many a nameless peak, and many a waving ridge, imitating in its curling shapes, the billow of the ocean when most lashed by the tempest. And if one is favored by Jove, he may perchance hear the sharp, shrill scream of his "cloud cleaving minister," and, as he sweeps by with that bright eye which "pierces downward, onward, or above, with a pervading vision," or encircles him in wide curves, shows reflected back from the golden brown of his long wings,

"The westering beams aslant"

of the descending sun. But from "Mt. Mitchell," where one is still tempted to linger, since my first visit, away has been opened quite to the highest point. As one rides along the undulating crest of the ridge, he has presented to him a succession of varied, picturesque and beautiful views. Sometimes he passes through open spots smooth and green enough to be the dancing grounds of the fairies, and anon he plunges into dense forests of balsam, over ground covered by thick beds of moss so soft and elastic, that a wearied man reposes on it as he would on a basin of fluid mercury. In the last and largest of the little prairies, one will be apt to pause a while, not only for the sake of the magnificent panorama in the distance, but also because attracted by the gentle beauty of the spot, its grassy, waving surface, interspersed with flattened rocky seats, studded, in the sun light, with glittering scales of mica, and here and there, clusters of young balsams flourishing in their freshest and richest green, in this, their favorite climate, pointed at top, but spread

ing below evenly till their lower branches touch the earth, and presenting the outlines of regular cones.

From this place the highest peak is soon attained. Any one who doubts its altitude, may thus easily satisfy himself; for it stands, and will continue to stand, court measurement. One who, from the eminence, looks down on its vast proportions, its broad base, and long spurs running but far miles in all directions, and gazes in silent wonder on its dark plumage of countless firs, will feel no fear that its "shadow will ever become less," or that in the present geological age it will meet the fate fancied by the poet, when he wrote the words:

"Winds under ground, or waters forcing away,
Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines."

I fear, my dear sir, that I have made this letter much too long for your patience; and yet the vegetation and surrounding scenery of this mountain, peculiar and remarkable as it is, might well tempt me to say many things that I have omitted. I hope your interest in all that relates to natural science will find an apology for my having so long trespassed on your valuable time.

I am very truly yours &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

PROF. JOSEPH HENRY.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

ARREST OF JUDGE KANE.

The abolitionists have given another evidence of their want of confidence in the justice of their actions by their recent arrest of Judge Kane, while on a visit to his wards in Delaware county.—The Judge, we believe, is the administrator of the estate of the late Samuel Leiper of Delaware county, and guardian of his children. A day or two since he paid a visit to the family in that county, in reference to matters connected with the estate. Whilst sitting at the breakfast table,

Delaware county, at the suit of Passmore Williamson. He had probably been tracked from Philadelphia by some of the underground railroad committee, whose business hitherto has been to steal negroes in a clandestine manner, and after working them nearly to death on their own or their friends' farms, chasing them away penniless, when the asked for money, with the cry "that their masters were in the neighborhood looking after them."

The Judge must have been under a complete state of surveillance by the abolitionists, as his visits to Delaware county are not very frequent. And why arrest him in that county, and not in Philadelphia? In the latter, a majority of the State judges entertain free soil principles, and as his suit for damages could be tried either in the common pleas district, or nisi prius courts, he had a fair chance to have an abolitionist to preside, selecting that term, and that court, which would best suit his purpose. Each judge has his period to preside, and no one knows this fact better than Passmore Williamson and his friends. Why, then, select Delaware county as the place to try the merit of his case? Is he convinced of his own wrong doing, and afraid to trust his friends and neighbors? Or is it because he expects to have an abolitionist judge and jury in the lower county to try this cause? Has he had such assurances from the sheriff or county commissioners, who draw the jurors, or from the judge who must try the cause, if tried at all, in that county? Abolitionist as Judge Haines is known to be, he is too honorable a man to have counselled such a course; but his prejudices, and that of the jury which will be summoned to his aid, have been counted upon to wrest justice from her propriety.

This is not a matter between Passmore Williamson and Judge Kane. It is a contest between the constitution and the design of a band of wretched fanatics.—From the high-toned character of the judge, he would doubtless be totally indifferent where this mockery of an action against him be tried, so conscious is he of the rectitude of his own intentions and his just rendering of the law. But where it appears, as it does in his arrest in Delaware county, while on a visit connected with fiduciary business, that a scheme has been planned to obtain a verdict against the constitution, through him, to be hereafter quoted as a precedent would Judge Kane be doing justice to the South,

and to the friends of constitutional rights everywhere, to permit themselves to be tried in Delaware county, if the abolitionism of Williamson and his friends would push its trial? We think not. We feel that we speak the sentiment of the great mass of the community. It appears to us that Judge Kane is bound, even as a defendant, to see that no undue advantage be taken of the law and constitutional privileges by prowling abolitionists, who so much dread a verdict of the people of their own vicinage, that they track their victim to a distant place in secret in order to secure him, as they are in the habit of burrowing in darkness when about to steal other people's property. There are various modes of having his liability to Williamson tested, and we strongly incline to the opinion that it is Judge Kane's duty to have it tried in that court, and in such a manner as will nearest approach a constitutional decision. The rabies of the abolitionists must be either killed or cured. There is no intermediate mode of treatment.

THE STATES.

1807. Virginia first settled by the English.
1814. New York first settled by the Dutch.
1820. Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1823. New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1824. New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1827. Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1835. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1835. Connecticut settled by Puritans.
1836. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1850. North Carolina settled by the English.
1870. South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
1882. Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1733. Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820. Maine admitted into the Union.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1838. Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1846. Texas admitted into the Union.
1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most atrocious murders that was ever perpetrated in any community. Mr. Wm. Charles, one of the most estimable and virtuous men in this county, was shot to death, early yesterday morning, his left breast pierced with thirteen shot of the largest size. What could have prompted any one to the murder of Mr. Charles is a mystery to all, for he was an aged, quiet and peaceable man, beloved by all and disliked by none, and had not a known enemy in the world.—N. C. Native Sentinel.

THE GREENVILLE AND FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.—This Company has been organized by the election of Jno. Baxter, Esq., as President, and W. S. Mills, Daniel Blake, N. W. Woodfin, B. J. Smith, E. Clayton, Jno. A. Fagg, W. D. Rankin, P. W. Roberts, and Jas. W. Patton, Directors.—Wilmington Herald.

We notice that a young gentleman of Koleson county, has now ready for the press, a book called "The Seven Travelers, or North Carolina Traditions."—We are not advised as to the merit of the work, but the Fayetteville Argus has received assurance that the materials from which the tales, legends, &c. have been taken, have been wrought in a masterly manner by the author. We know this however, that, as a North Carolinian, we hope that his book may be an honor and a source of profit. It is to be published by subscription, at one dollar a copy, and those wishing to secure copies, will address Mr. A. A. McBryde, Randleville, N. C.—Wil. Herald.

Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of a Irishman giving the pass word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Saxo was Marshal.

"The pass word is Saxo—now don't forget it, Pat," said the Colonel.

"Sacks! Faith an I will not! Wasn't my father a miller?"

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after he arrived at the post.

Pat looked as wise as an owl, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied;
"Bogs! yer honor!"

THE PHRENOLOGIST POSED.—An itinerant Phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm house, the proprietor of which was basely engaged.

"Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like to have me examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap."

"Wall," said the farmer, passing between two strokes, "I rathar guess they don't need it. The old woman cracks with a fine tooth comb, once."

The Democratic Spirit in Massachusetts.—The Boston Post announces the result in Massachusetts, and in the true spirit of unfettered democracy resumes the contest:

"Thus have the people of this State seen fit to reinvigorate a reign of a secret order, of a party with a truly awful hatred of race and with a sad intolerance. What a result, after two hundred years of common schools in their midst! For seventy-five years, in our successive general courts, there have been scarcely a baker's dozen of foreign-born; and yet the cry takes, that Americans should rule America! It is the duty of good citizens to range themselves under the rule of the majority. All should bear in mind the sacred principle—these are Jefferson's words—that the will of the majority, to be *rightful*, must be *reasonable*. It is this lack of reason that makes the triumph of the victors void of moral influence.

"There is but one plain, straightforward, honest course for democrats to pursue. There will be put two NATIONAL PARTIES; the geographical party with Seward at its head, and the democratic party with the continuation at its head. The latter will prevail. Its work will be to smite this geographical treason party so severely that it shall never dare to insult the country by again raising its head. Now, those who control Massachusetts should get by heart the lesson that the construction and the Union are of far more account to Massachusetts than Massachusetts is to the other parts of the country. Reckless majorities, with their insane warfare on vital principles, may disgrace her; may injure her substantial interests; may cause her true sons to hang their heads in shame; but this is all they can do. This geographical party will be beaten; and it only remains for Massachusetts to say whether she will share in the glory of the victory or be involved in the ignominy of the defeat.

"The democracy have fought a manly fight; they have made a noble gain; and in doing it they have pandered to no man. Let every man of them resolve to pick his flint and try again! Let him have faith that the gain of last year is an earnest of the increase that will place Massachusetts in the right once more, as she was in the days of a Gerry and a Eustis."

FASHIONABLE CHURCHES IN NEW YORK. You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you, your coat and hat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, deprived from her tread-mill round, to think one day in seven of the immortal! The sexton is struck with sudden blindness. She stands embarrassed one moment, then as the truth dawns upon her, she retreats her steps and with a crimson blush recrosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebeian feet.

"Now," she sighs, "I am baptized." Now the worshippers, one after another, glide in—silk rattle—plumes wave—satin glister—diamonds glitter—and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors.

What an absurdity to preach the gospel of the lowly Nazarene to such a set! The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So, with a velvet tread, he walks all around the ten commandments places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head—and ushers him, with seraphic hymning into an upper ten heaven.—Fanny Fern.

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE. "Oh the trouble folks have taken To smoke and spoil their bacon." To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening early you make a great saving in food, and well fattened pork. Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with a plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork.

As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks take it out, and if any oil has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the hock end as much as will stick, then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be, [it ought to be done now] you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said:—"put in the sugar then fill it up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch just so with curing bacon, after following the directions given above, every 'drop' of smoke you put about it, spoils the bacon."—Portage Democrat.

IRISHMEN IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.—During our Revolutionary war, General Washington appealed to the citizens of Philadelphia for a loan of £300,000 to feed and clothe the army. Of this amount the following names were promptly subscribed by the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," all of whom were either Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen: Robert Morris, £10,000; Blair McCrehanan £10,000; Wm. Bingham £3,000; James N. Nesbitt & Co. £5,000; Richard Peters £5,000; Samuel Meridith £5,000; James Mease £5,000; Thomas Barclay £5,000; Hugh Shiell £5,000; John Dunlap £4,000; John Nixon £5,000; George Campbell £2,000; Sumner, Murray & Co. £2,000; John Patton £2,000; Benjamin Butler £2,000; George Meade & Co. £2,000; John Donaldson £2,000; Henry Hill £2,000; Kenn & Nichols £4,000; James Caldwell £2,000; Samuel Caldwell £1,000; John Shoo £1,000; Shad Delany £1,000; Teach Francis £5,000.

REPUBLICAN BANNER

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Nov. 27, 1855.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DYE'S BANK NOTE DELINEATOR.

This book should be extensively circulated throughout the country, as the mania for counterfeiting is so great that it is a hard matter to get hold of a genuine bill. Counterfeit money is as good as any other so long as it passes, but Dye is death to all such.

We extract the following of the many certificates of commendatory of its utility:

Office of the American Bank Note Company, New York, October, 1855.

JOHN S. DYE, Esq.

Dear Sir: Attempts at literal imitation, or counterfeiting, in the present advanced state of Bank Note engraving, are of frequent occurrence, most of the notes represented in Bank Note Detectors and Reporters being either Spurious or altered notes.

Spurious Bank notes merely retain the name of the bank and place of issue; not always using the true name of the President and Cashier, and are made up of devices unlike those of the genuine notes, a want of familiarity with which, on the part of the public, being counted on, in perpetrating these frauds.

Your "Bank Note Plates Delineator" supplies a desideratum in a manner so simple and so easy of reference, that there can be no danger of suffering from Spurious or altered Bank Notes, if brought to the test of comparison which it furnishes.

Respectfully yours,

JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELCH & CO.

Address JOHN S. DYE, 172 Broadway, New York.

A Rev. Mr. Gates recently married Mr. Joseph Post to Miss Martha Ralls. If this match don't make a good fence we should like to know what will.—Exchange.

Before putting up a fence more Posts might be needed, and then the Ralls could be laid, and the Gates suspended. Thus the marriage altar would be enclosed and matrimony exalted. We are opposed to building any such fences.—Sals. Herald.

The more the Posts the more will be the Rail-ing.

By inadvertence on our part we have neglected to notice the appearance, in our midst, of the Salisbury Herald—vice the Whig and Advocate. The Herald presents a handsome front and is ably edited by our young friend Jas. B. Bell, Jr. formerly associated with the Watchman. But mournful to relate it is as kink in politics as the sable gentleman from "Africa's sunny fountains"—a la hymn book, eh?

May Mr. Bell be engaged from this till the crack of doom in chronicling in his paper the May he live long enough to point his children to the Democratic flag and urge them to take refuge under its folds.

We are glad to see our indefatigable townsman, Dr. Sill, in a fair way to be soon re-established in business here again. He has rented the handsome new store on Market Street nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, and is fitting it up for the reception of his goods, which are daily crowding in upon him.

Is it true that the K. N.'s are to hold their convention to nominate E. G. Reade for the next Governor, in Greensboro? Perhaps they will select the 28th of February (Washington's birth-day) as the day for assembling. Then will the nominee harp it upon a thousand strings and tell the people he ought to be elected because the day on which Washington opened his eyes to the world was the day on which he opened his eyes to the nomination. They will need something wherewith to humbug the people—all others being exploded, to get even a showing in the next race.

What says our Democratic friends to holiday their convention in Salisbury? A change, would be advantageous to our party.

According to previous notice the celebrated temperance lecturer, Gen. S. F. Cary spoke in this place on Tuesday the 20th inst. to a large and attentive audience both at noon and in the evening. For eloquence and vividness of thought he has scarcely ever heard those speeches surpassed. Gen. C., has a powerful voice, a manly appearance—looks as if his head might be raked once a fortnight—and has a very graceful delivery, which, together with a facile verbosity, renders him a commanding speaker.

We are happy to see that the burnt portion of our town, is about being rebuilt. Mr. John I. Shaver is laying the foundation of a large building adjacent to Messrs Kennedy & Mills. We understand that it is to be of uniform size and style with it. When done these two buildings will greatly add to the handsome appearance of that portion of town. When will the other lots be improved? As they are they are a dead loss to the owner.

"Some folks" think that editors can live on nothing, either fried, boiled or stewed. "Some folks" think that they have no debts to pay and if they have, why, it's no matter. And "some folks" are most egregiously mistaken. This article is to notify "some folks" that there is now due on our subscription-book alone over two thousand five hundred dollars which we would like very much to have. Nuff said, only pay this and we'll feel easy.

MANUMITTED SLAVES.—Forty-eight slaves, manumitted under the provisions of the Will of the late Maxwell Chambers, took their departure from this place on Wednesday last—their destination, Oberline, Ohio. They were very amply provided with every necessary comfort for their journey, which is free of expense to them; and with funds sufficient to sustain them for several months, until they can become acquainted with their new home, and find employment. So far as we know, these negroes, without an exception, were clear of any disgraceful reproach. We were personally acquainted with a number of them, and knew them to be obedient, industrious and honest, and some of them were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They left here under the charge of Mr. Moses Rimer, who was employed by the late Mr. Chambers, a year ago, to conduct to Ohio some 18 or 20 other slaves whom he manumitted at the time.—Salisbury Watchman.

PRESIDENT PIERCE. The New York Day Book concludes an excellent article under the heading "the friends of President Pierce," with these observations:

"Meantime, let the true friends of the President everywhere, East, North, West and South, stand up boldly for him and the principles of his administration. There should be no lukewarmness nor flinching now. Let us be as active, as energetic and as industrious as his enemies. He has stood the brunt of the battle, through the hardest of the fight. He has been faithful to the true principles of the democracy, amid not only the abuse, the jeers and the scoffs of his enemies, but in the face of desertion, and when those turned their backs upon him, and like Peter, denied him in the hour of trial.

We repeat, and we declare it boldly, there is nothing in the course of his whole administration that President Pierce has done for which the democracy should desert him, nor which, had he refused to do, they ought not to have deserted him."

The Day Book, unlike some of the Democratic journals in the free States, is an honest and straight-forward supporter of the Nebraska bill and of President Pierce's administration; and we heartily commend it to the attention of such of our friends in this State as wish to take a New York paper. Its course on the Nebraska bill and the question of slavery puts to shame even some of the Southern K. N. papers.

The Day Book is published daily at \$5 per annum.—N. R. Stimson, Publisher.

COOKE'S NEW MAP OF N. CAROLINA. As this is the last number of the Post that will be issued, we take the liberty of calling the attention of the public, once for all, to the new map of the State, now in process of preparation by the Proprietor of this paper. It has long been regretted that no accurate and satisfactory map of North Carolina has ever been executed. Aware of this want, and of the disposition of the people to have such a map, the author of the forthcoming work has undertaken his task with confidence and hope. The map will soon be put into the hands of the engraver, and before many months be published by Cooke & Pearce, co-partners in the enterprise.

The price will be such as to render it accessible to a large portion of the people. It is important that it should be generally known that it will be thus issued, as another map purporting to be the one authorized by the forementioned parties, has been sold in some parts of the State already, to the great detriment of their interests, and the deception of the public. Cooke's new Map of North Carolina, to be published by Cooke & Pearce, will be duly announced, and all persons desiring to purchase it, should be careful not to be imposed upon. We bespeak for the work a minute scrutiny and a liberal demand.—Raleigh Post.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The sales by the wholesale and jobbing houses in Boston alone, says the Atlas, amount to upwards of \$20,000,000 per annum; and in the large manufacturing cities and towns—such as Lynn, Haverhill, Danvers, &c.—the sales are also reckoned by millions.

PAOR. Hedrick with please accept our thanks for the able address of R. Rev. Bishop Atkinson on the life and times of Cromwell delivered before the Historical Society of the University of N. Carolina, June the 6th 1855. We have read this speech with the most profound interest, and can say, in truth, that it is an able production of an able man.

Frank Leslie's New York Journal for December has been received. This is one of the few that can be read, without fear of injury, by the people of the South. Price 25¢. Address, 12 & 14 St. New York.

SUPERIOR COURT.

This body is in session this week—Judge Bailey presiding. Mr. Solicitor Lander present executing the law with his accustomed vigor. The Dockets, state and civil, appear to be as full as usual; no case, of much importance, has, as yet, commanded the attention of the august body. A large number of lawyers are in attendance looking as fat and greasy as well-fed lawyers can do.

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SMALL FAYORS: THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the exultation of the Organs of "Sam" over the result of some recent elections, which has given a deceptive appearance of vitality to the aforesaid "Sam." Elections have taken place this month in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Maryland, Mississippi and Louisiana, as also an exciting municipal election in the city of Charleston. In Massachusetts Sam has succeeded in obtaining a plurality, though polling less than half the votes of the State—though, truth to tell, nobody expected Massachusetts to go for the Democrats, and between the Know Nothings and the Fusionists there was little to choose. This is K. N. triumph No. 1. It is like the Dutch taking Holland, and certainly they are welcome to keep it. Next, New York—The Know-Nothings, mustering all their forces, with all their organization complete, polled less than ninety thousand votes—less than one-fourth of the real vote of the State, for New York can poll over four hundred thousand—has polled four times the Know-Nothing strength as shown by this election. To show another thing—the real strength of the United Democracy;—every man supported by both wings of the party was re-elected. Thus, in New York, "Sam" has carried the offices by accident, but really numbers among his friends or followers less than one-fourth of the people. This is a triumph with a vengeance.

Next comes Maryland. Well, we regret the result in Maryland. The majority is not large—between two and three thousand—but it carries the State, and places Maryland beside Kentucky, the only Southern States that have gone for the Know-Nothing ticket. These are the Know-Nothing triumphs—Massachusetts, the very hot bed of anti Southernism; New York, by one-fourth of the people; and Maryland by a system of electioneering almost without a parallel.

On the other hand, the Democrats have made a clean sweep in New Jersey, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, and have pretty effectively regained their ascendancy in Wisconsin—have demonstrated their power, whenever united, to sweep New York, and have proved that "Sam" is too weak in South Carolina to amount to anything. The real triumph is with the Democrats and with them alone. This month has proved eminently disastrous to the boasted omnipotence of "Sam."

It has exposed his extreme weakness even at the point where he has achieved a nominal triumph. His victory in New York supports him, and the world knows it, and he is doomed.—Wil. Journal.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS.—The Boston Transcript mentions some curious coincidences noticeable in contemplating the names and lives of the first Presidents of the United States—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson. We quote some of the most striking of these:

"Four of these were from Virginia. Two of the same name were from Massachusetts, and the seventh from Tennessee. All but one were sixty years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term, would have been sixty years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day of the year. Two of them were on the sub-committee of three who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and those two died on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the Declaration. The names of three of the seven end in son, yet neither of these transmitted his name to a son. In respect to the names of all, it may be said, in conclusion: The initials of the seven were the same, and still two others were the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands alone in the admiration and love of his countrymen, and of the civilized world—Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also a President."

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald states that Secretary Dobbin, owing to the delicate state of his health, will leave in a short time for his home in North Carolina, from thence, it is deemed expedient by his physician, he will proceed further South—either to Florida or Cuba. He has completed his annual report, which has caused him much trouble, owing to his feeble health, and will leave it, provided it becomes necessary, in the hands of the President. His resignation will take effect shortly after the meeting of Congress.—Daily Herald.

A BELLED BUZZARD.—Gentlemen living in the Western portion of this County, report having seen a belled Buzzard in their neighborhood, a few days ago. They think he belongs to some one in South Carolina, from the "short tail" species. He attracts the attention of his tribe in North Carolina, and seems to know he is a distinguished bird.—Salisbury Watchman.

THE TRUE MEN NORTH.—Mr. Clay

declared, a short time before his death, that if the Whig party of the free States should become abolitionized, he would vote with any sound Constitutional party against the party thus degraded. Know Nothingism and black Republicanism have pretty well swallowed up and abolitionized the Whig party in the quarter referred to—Mr. Clay's fears have been realized. There are still, however, numbers of Whigs in the free States who have not yet "bowed the knee to Baal,"—and these, with the old line Democrats in those States, constitute a strong, and we believe impassable barrier to the assaults of fanaticism. The true men North are the old line Democrats and the old line Whigs; all else there is rotten and full of evil.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A fire broke out, in Alexandria, Va., on the Morning of the 17th inst., in the queensware store occupied by J. T. Dowell, destroying property to the amount of some \$15,000, and which was attended with a most melancholly accident.

While the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the embers, the gable end of the building, which was of brick, fell in, and buried beneath its ruins a large number of citizens. Seven had been taken out dead, five more or less injured, and others yet remained under the ruins.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Dowell, the owner of the store burned, and two others in his employ, were examined before the Mayor on suspicion of having fired the building; and it was rumored that Dowell afterwards left the city.—Hillsboro' Recorder.

OLD AGE.—It is not well that a man should always labor. His temporal as well as spiritual interest demands a cessation in the decline of life. Some years of quiet reflection are necessary after a life of industry and activity. There is more to concern him in life than incessant occupation, and its product—wealth. He who has been a drudge all his days to one monotonous mechanical pursuit, can hardly be fit for another world.

The release from toil in old age most men have the prospective pleasure of, and, in the reality, it is as pleasing as it is useful and salutary to the mind. Such advantages, however, can only be gained by prudence and economy in youth; we must save, like the ant, before we can hope to have any rest in the winter of our days.

HARNETT COUNTY.—We stated last week that Judge Ellis had a Mandamus to the Contractor of public buildings in Harnett requiring the Magistrates to comply with the contract made by the building committee, or at least show cause why the work should not go on. Another Mandamus was also issued to citizens of that county directing that all proceedings be stopped relative to the county site or public buildings. In this condition the matter stands at present, but we are under the impression that some arrangement will yet be made by which the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled to both parties.—Carrollin.

Baptist State Convention.—This day convened in Warren, N. C., on the 31st ult. There was quite a large attendance. On Thursday morning Rev. James McDaniel was re-elected President of the Convention, and the Revs. Wm. H. Jordan, James, and Dr. Hooper were re-elected Vice Presidents. A proposition to appoint a committee to select delegates to meet other delegates at Augusta, Ga., in May next, for the purpose of uniting upon some plan for the institution of a Southern Theological Seminary of the highest grade, under the joint management and control of the different committees of the Baptist denomination was adopted unanimously.

MODIFIED BLOOMERS.—The belles of Utah have adopted a new costume, which is thus described:

"It consists of a loose fitting dress resembling, in cut, a man's sack coat, being buttoned in front, and reaching a few inches below the knees, a pair of pantaloons adorning the ankles, and a Leghorn hat set jauntily upon the head; being in fact a modification of the Bloomer costume. The ladies are thus relieved of a superabundant load of petticoats, and their hands are freed from paying for more than two thirds the usual quantity of dry goods—a no small item of expense in this country."

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE.—On Wednesday last eighteen car loads of hogs arrived at Louisville, Ky., where they are quoted from the hocks at \$5 a 6 75. At Terre Haute, Ind., they are held at \$6 50 a 6 per cwt. At Carlisle, Ky., on the 10th inst., they would not bring over \$4 50, at which price farmers refused to sell, as not over 1000 remained unsold in the county. At Cincinnati, Ohio, hogs are arriving in considerable numbers, but no sales of moment are reported, though \$6 75 net is probably the lowest price. A firm at Indianapolis, Ind., had refused, it is said, to undertake to fill an order from New York for 6000 boxes of long middlings, for English use, as it would require 30,000 hogs, to secure which the season is too far advanced.

When a man tells you that the democratic party is the "foreign and Catholic party," don't tell him he lies, for he knows that as well as you do, but simply look him straight in the face and whistle, and go and vote for the democratic candidate.—N. Y. Atlas.

ASSURANCE BY THE CANADIAN ONE WEEK LATER FROM HULL.

HALIFAX, Nov. 21.

The steamer Canada has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Nov. 19. Owing to the light stock, cotton at Liverpool had advanced 1-4d on selling and lower grades, and 1-8d on the qualities—with sales during the week of 77,500 bales, including 25,000 for speculation and export. The stock was 423,000 bales, including 195,000 of America. The quotations were: fair Orleans 63-4d, middling 57-81, fair Uplands 61-8d, middling 53-81. The market closed steady.

Breadstuffs were active, at an advance of 1s per barrel in flour 3d in wheat, and 2s 6d in corn. Canal flour 43 a 44s.—Baltimore 45s. Corn 47s. Provisions were generally unchanged.

Consols closed at 87 7/8 a 89.

Trade at Manchester was steady.

The news from the seat of war was unimportant. There were reports of battles near Perekop and Simpheropol, but they were doubtless false. The Turkish Embassy had received despatches, stating that the allied fleets commenced the bombardment of Nicolaeff on the 29th and continued it during the next day. The despatches do not state the result, and the story is doubted. The latest authentic accounts say that the fleets had done nothing in the Dnieper and that Todleben was placing Nicolaeff in a thorough state of defence. Odessa would probably be abandoned, and the guns taken to Nicolaeff.

The Russians continued to fire upon Sebastopol, and the French report the story that the Russians were retreating from the North side.

Onar Pasha had commenced energetic operations in Asia. He had opened intercourse with Schamyl, and was advancing with 22 battalions upon Katal. Canrobert was in Stockholm negotiating a treaty with Sweden and it was even said she had joined the Western Powers.

A difficulty had arisen between England and Spain in regard to some disputed claims.

An insurrection was reported in Sicily, but there were no details.

It is said that Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

A false report had been circulated of an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a diminution of £1,000,000 in specie.

There were various peace rumors; one of which was that a deputation of diplomatists would meet the Czar at Warsaw, to arrange for the renewal of negotiations.

The panic regarding a war with the United States had entirely subsided in England. The papers were ashamed of their recent belligerent articles, and attribute the alarm to scheming for the Presidency on the part of Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet.

New York Market. New York, Nov. 21.

The announcement of the steamer being at hand checked business. Cotton is quiet. Flour higher. Ohio \$7.87. Wheat higher. Southern wheat \$2.17. Corn had advanced to 19 cents naval stores quiet.

WAR WITH ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Herald's correspondent asserts in most positive manner, that notwithstanding all assertion to the contrary, matters between this country and England appear extremely warlike—and that certain demands of England for redress is now before the Cabinet here.

Common rumor today has asserted the same, adding that either England or America must retract, in order to avoid the war.

The difficulty is said to emanate from Cushing's instructions in regard to Harz trial in Philadelphia.

A car on the South Carolina Railroad, containing about fifty bales of cotton, attached to a freight train, was burnt, on Monday, at the 12 mile pump, causing the detention of the train from Columbia for one hour. The train from Augusta, also, did not arrive in Charleston until nine o'clock that evening; in consequence of the engine having run off the track at George's Station.—South Carolinian.

The Louisville Journal of Tuesday notes a sale of 20,000 head of hogs from the hocks by pork-house owners at \$6, taken by an English packer. It continues to quote at \$4 50 to \$5 gross and \$6 to \$6 50 net, which includes the offering as well as the asking rates—there being no buyers however at the outside figures.

The Election of U. S. Senator. MOBILE, Nov. 20.

The two branches of the Alabama Legislature met in joint ballot yesterday, and on the first ballot the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Dem., was re-elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years. The vote stood, Fitzpatrick 79, Pryor 45.

Hogs.—The first drove of hogs of the season passed through our town on Monday last, on their way South. They were very fine, and their owner was asking six cents per lb. We have not been able to ascertain anything with regard to the number that will be driven through this place this fall, but predict a great deficit. —Asheville Spectator.

AUTOGRAPHS.—At an auction in New York, on the 9th inst., by Bangs, Brothers & Co. an autograph letter of George Washington was sold for seventeen dollars; one of Benedict Arnold sold for sixteen dollars; one of Charles O'Connor, of New York, written some thirty years ago, was sold for six cents. A letter of Henry Clay was on the catalogue, but was withdrawn. Among some old books sold by the same auctioneer, an old Bible, printed in 1492 in four folio volumes, black letter, was sold at twenty dollars.

Dr. Charles Kidd, of England, announces that chloroform is a perfect cure for hydrophobia. A teaspoonful of either ether or chloroform is to be sprinkled on a handkerchief and placed on the patient's face to smell, and a red hot poker is then, within half an hour, to be applied to the bite.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on Thursday of the last Granville County Court, Isaac Chatham, Esq., who was sitting in the Court House, listening to an argument suddenly fell and in a few moments expired. —Standard Nov. 24.

Mathew Henry a little before his death said to a friend, "You have been used to take notice of the saying of dying men; this is mine—that a life spent in the service of God and communion with him, is the most comfortable and pleasant life that any one can lead in this world."

The New York Mirror predicts that within twenty-five years the United States will not only supply the American people with the pure juice of the grape, but will become the largest wine-exporting nation in the world.

WESTERN PROGRESS.—Twenty-five years ago, Iowa was a wilderness, tenanted only by the savage. Now she has a civilized population, estimated at about six hundred thousand, and constantly increasing. The emigration to the State this year has been very heavy.

Ex-Postmaster Kendall, of New Orleans, has just been tried there for embezzlement. The jury failed to agree. There were eleven for acquittal. His counsel requested an immediate second trial; but the prosecuting attorneys had it postponed to the April term of the Court.

VIRGINIA EXPORTS.—Since September 1, 31,145 barrels of flour and 4796 hogheads of tobacco have been exported from Richmond, Va., to foreign ports.

A panther measuring 7½ feet, and weighing 150 pounds, was killed, after a desperate struggle, on Saturday night, the 20th ult. near Card Spring, Tennessee, by a party of nine gentlemen, assisted by twenty dogs. The struggle lasted half an hour, and it is described as extremely desperate. Besides the attack of the dogs, (which he resisted gallantly) he received five shots, and a number of blows from stones, fence rails, &c., before he gave it up. None of the men were hurt, but three of the dogs were killed, and several others badly crippled.

W. H. MARSH.
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25-1y.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and figured; Satins, French & English Merinos, Alpaca, Delaines, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloths, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Dress Over Coat, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do, Tweed do, Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cuffs & Tuxedo Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Men's Cat and Kip Boots, common do, Men's Calf Boots, Goat do, Enamelled Congress, Women's Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do, Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do, Misses Enamelled do, do. S. Heeled Boots and Children's Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Banners, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worsted &c, Tickings, Osnaburges, Sheetings, Yarn, &c, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheeses, Macaroni No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit, which we visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

ALL kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
J. V. & S. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25-1y.

The President's Message.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.
According to the present determination, no copies of the President's message will be sent abroad for the newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery, at the commencement of the session of Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 20.
The Hon John S. Wells has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor.

KANSAS.—The Mobile Advertiser says that, at the coming session of the Alabama Legislature, a proposition to appropriate \$100,000 from the Treasury, to aid in making Kansas a slave State, will be warmly pressed upon that body.

MARRIAGES.

In this County, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOSEPH B. WOODS, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Capt. Thomas S. Atwell.

In this County, by the Rev. S. C. Alexander, Mr. PETER ALBRIGHT, and Miss CATHERINE A. CARR.

At Seneca Miss., on the 4th ult by the Rev. A. W. Young, Mr. THOS. E. REESE formerly of this county, and Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of Mr. J. M. Saeedie, formerly of Kentucky.

On Sunday Morning, the 18th inst., at Mountain Creek, by A. M. Powell Esq., Mr. WM. J. WALKER, of Ala., to Miss SUSAN C. SHUFORD, youngest daughter of John J. Shuford Esq., of Catawba County, N. C.

COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Nov. 27, 1855
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a 8	Nails, 6½ a 7
Bacon, 11 a 12	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 7 a 8	Coffee, 14 a 15
Corn Meal, 40 a 50	Flour, 45 a 50
Sweet do, 50 a 12	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 12½ a 13½	Tallow, 12
Cotton Yarn, 80 a 85	Wheat, \$1.35 a 1½
Salp per sack \$3 a 3½	Molasses 45 a 60
Flour, 11½ a 12	Eggs, 6½ a 8
Feather, lb. 35 a 37½	Lard, 12 a 14
Chickens per doz. \$11 a 12	Peas, 40 a 50
Beeswax, 20 a 22	Corn Meal, 50 a 60
Whiskey, 45 a 50	Wool, 25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 24, 1855

BACON, 10 a 17	MOLASSES—
BEEF, 24 a 25	Cuba, 32 a 40
CANDLES, 18 a 20	Orleans, 35 a 40
Adamant's 26 a 30	NAILS—
Sperm 50 a	3½ a 5½
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13	Linseed, 85 a 90
Laguira, 13½ a	Tanners', 60 a 70
St Domingo 00 a 00	SALT—
COTTON—	Alum, sack 175 a
Fairgood 8 a 8½	Liv. pig, 75 a
Ordinary, 10 a 16	SEED—
DOMESTIC GOODS—	Flaxseed, a 125
Blue Sheetin' 7½ a 9	Clover pr lb 12½ a 15
Osnaburges, 9½ a 10	SPIRITS—
FEATHERS—	Pea's Brandy 100 a
35 a 40	Apple, 60 a 60
FLOUR—	N. C. Whisky, 57 a 60
Family, \$5.75 a 6.00	Northern, 55 a 60
Super's \$5.50 a 6.00	N. E. Rum, 60 a 65
Fine, \$4 a 6.00	Jan's Rum, \$2 a 2.00
Scratch'd \$3	Pr. Brandy, \$4 a 6.00
GRAIN—	America's Gin 75 a 80
Corn, 75	Wheat, 130 a 135
Do, 160 a 170	SUGAR—
Oats, 40 a	Java, 11 a 12
Peas, a 75	Crushed, 10 a 11
Rye, 110 a	St. Croix, 9½ a 11
IRON—	Porto Rico, 8½ a 10
Sweet's co. bar, a 5½	N. Orleans, 8 a 9
Ditto, wide, 6 a 6½	TALLOW—
English, 44 a	12½ a 13
LARD—11 a 12½	WOOL—14 a 15
LEAD—8½ a	BUTTER—10 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 24, 1855.

BACON, 16½ a 17	COFFEE, per lb.
Hams, 15½ a 16	Java, 16 a 18
Middlings 15½ a 16	Laguira 13 a 14
Blue round 15½ a 16	St Domingo 11½ a 13
LARD, N. C.—14 a 15	COTTON, 8½ a 10
BUTTER, 23 a 25	CORN MEAL, 50 a 60
CHICKENS—12 a 14	FEATHERS, 35 a 40
TURKEYS 12 a 13	per bush, 105 a 110
SALT—	per lb, 45 a 50
Alum, bu 50 a 60	Macall No 1 100 a 110
Liv' pig, 75 a	do No 2 100 a 110
ground 135 a 140	do No 3 100 a 110
do fine 170 a 180	SUGARS—
Porto Rico 9½ a	East 450 a 600
N. Orleans 5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.
Muscovado 5 a 7	Conal 130 a 140
Leaf & cru. 9½ a 11	N. C. 130 a 140
Clarified and 9½ a 11	OATS, 50 a 55
Granulated 7½ a 9	BEANS, 000 a 100
TALLOW—12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal do
BEEF, 24 a 25	Whiskey 45 a 50
PEA NUTS 150 a 160	N. E. Rum 50 a 55
POTATOES 1.80 a 2.00	Gin 50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz 25 a 28	Brandy 50 a 55
CORN, 80 a 90	do Apple 75 a 100

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 23, 1855.	
UPLAND COTTON—The sales of this week	
amount to 15,000 bales at 8½, and 9	
RICE—Clean 44 to 54c	
GRAIN—Red Wheat, \$1.90 to \$1.95	
White do, 1.05 to .95	
Corn 60 a 67½	
PEAS, 50 a 52	
OATS, 44 a 5	
FLOUR, per bag 44 a 5	
do, barrel 44 a 5	
BACON, hog round 14 a 14½	
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va. 15 a 50	
PAPER, Printing, per ream 82½ a 6	
COFFEE, Rio 11½ a 12½	
SUGAR, Brown & White 8 a 9½	
SALT, per sack, 1.05 to 1.10	
SEA ISLAND GINS, each \$120 a 150	
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.	

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-7

TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk. light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by

H. L. ROBARDS.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over **ONE THOUSAND** and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.



PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1855.

MESSES PERRY DAVIS & SON.—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh and something to December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the exception of a kind of Prurience, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn., June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS.—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your valuable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns and in fact for pains of all kinds. I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends thought I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although the pain was still somewhat recurrent, but all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY, CRY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of the 28th ult. in relation to the Pain Killer, I beg to say that we have been selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our capacity to supply. We have now bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c.

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.
Sold by Dickinson, Comstock & Co., and Warner & Ry, Utica; and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.
November 20, 1855. 9-1y.

JERSEY LANDS!

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable Jersey Plantation, formerly known as Board's Mills. Said lands lie in Davidson County, on the waters of Swearing Creek, and are situated about six miles from Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, and 3 miles from the N. C. Rail Road, containing about

700 Acres.

Four Hundred in woods, and 25 in cultivated Meadows. The land is of excellent quality, adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco and all kinds of Grain, and is in a good state of cultivation, furnished with all necessary buildings, consisting of Dwelling House, Office, Kitchen, Barn, Ice House, &c; also

Grist and Saw Mill.

The supply of water is sufficient to run two pair of stones and Saw Mill the entire year. To persons wishing to invest in real estate, the present is a rare opportunity. The lands if not disposed of privately, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on the 1st of JANUARY 1856.

ORSTON BRADSHAW.

Nov. 20, 1855. 24-4w.

The T. C. Standard and Salisbury Watchman, will copy one month and forward accounts to the Banner Office.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Turpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c, at moderate rates.

Nov. 30 24.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counting of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG, President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,586	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Candler,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	75	
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	75	
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	968 08	968 08	1,936 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 00	1,926 00	3,852 00		
Cherokee,	6,708	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland,	9,607	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,908	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	75	
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,604 76	1,604 76	3,209 52	75	
Deane,	6,998	830 76	830 76	1,661 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	225	
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40	75	
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,675	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,308	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	19,490	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	150	
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		

APR 27 1950